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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1985

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UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES

The State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February, 6.3 percent, declined by 0.4 percentage point from January's 6.7 percent. This is a reversal of what happened between December and January, when the rate increased by the same margin.

It now appears that January took almost the full brunt of this Winter's increase in unemployment. Usually the winter increase is spread more evenly across the December to February period. But by February this year little or nothing was left in the way of unemployment increases, as January absorbed an unusually large share of it this year.

With January's atypical pattern now past, Utah has returned to the flat or slightly declining unemployment rate trend that prevailed in the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1984.

The return to a "more normal" unemployment rate in February was partially attributable to a decrease of about 3,000 unemployed persons, approximately half the increase that occurred in January. This

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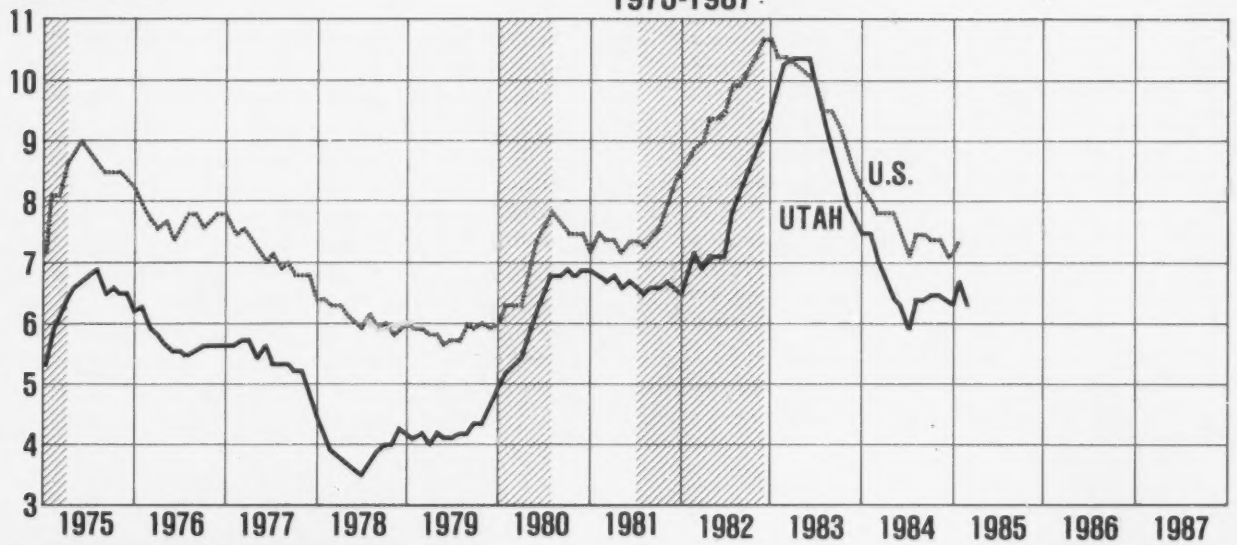
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

leaves over 52,000 Utahns still out of work; 4 percent fewer than a year ago. With the approach of Spring unemployment usually recedes from the peaks reached in January and February. This pattern should occur in 1985.

JOB GROWTH STRONG

A major factor in helping to reduce Utah's unemployment rate is the strong job growth experienced in the State's nonagricultural industries.

Nonagricultural jobs in February totaled 614,200, up by 34,300, or 5.9% from a year ago. This is strong growth and indicates the state's employers continue to experience economic prosperity. In fact, this year's February to February job growth exceeded the February '83 to February '84 period by 3,000 jobs. Also, the monthly increase (January to February) was about 3,000 in each of the last two years.

Job growth in the past year has been spread through most major industrial sectors. The construction industry at 22% experienced the fastest growth, with manufacturing at 6.4%, trade at 7.5%, and services at 8.7% all exceeding average overall growth of 5.9%. Concurrently, the finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) sector at 5.9% matched the average, but Government at 2.3%, transportation, communications, utilities (TCU) with no change; and mining with a decline of 17.3% in jobs were below the average growth.

Over the past 12 months the most prolific new job producing industries were services adding 10,300, trade adding 10,000, construction adding 5,900 and manufacturing adding 5,800, the F.I.R.E. sector added 1,700, while T.C.U. remained unchanged, and mining lost 2,400. Combined, the private sector industries added 31,300 or 91.3% of the total increase for a growth of 7%. Public (Government) employers provided the remaining 3,000, or 8.7% of the new jobs for a growth of only 2.3%. This demonstrates that more than 9 out of every 10 new jobs have been provided by employers in private industries.

Nationally, jobs in nonagricultural industries grew by only about one percent, on a year-over basis, in fourth quarter of 1984. For the same period, Utah's job growth was over 5 percent. Job growth in Utah is thus about 5 times faster than nationally, particularly in the goods producing sectors. Here, despite problems extant in the state's mining industry, other Utah goods producing industries were strong enough to produce a gain of 6.1% in 4th quarter '84 over '83, compared to a 1.2% growth nationally. And in the service producing industries, including government, Utah's year-over growth was 4.7 percent compared to 0.4 percent nationally. Thus, Utah's service producing industries grew nearly 12 times more rapidly than their national counterpart for the year ending fourth quarter 1984.

ECONOMIC GROWTH TO CONTINUE

With the above noted favorable signs of economic growth in Utah, coupled with the continuing favorable national economic signs—a 1.7 percent gain in the index of leading indicators, a growth of about 4.5 percent Gross National Product, stabilized inflation at about 4 percent, and continued moderated interest rates, to name a few; more economic growth both nationally and in Utah can be expected through 1985. The state's employment should continue to expand, and unemployment be reduced, but probably at slower rates of change than were experienced during 1984.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND JOBS IN UTAH

by
John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

High Tech jobs in Utah represent a small but rapidly growing slice of the total employment pie. The real impact of High Tech on the economy and society is not its size, but its significant effect on the way we work and live.

"High Tech" is a term receiving widespread attention and notoriety, but is loosely defined. For a better understanding of High Tech jobs, they should be discussed in two contexts: High Tech occupations (what people do), and High Tech industries (where people work). In either case, High Tech represents only four to five percent of total Utah jobs.

High Tech Occupations

Workers in occupations directly involved in developing or applying new technologies are classified as High Tech. These occupations include engineers, life and physical scientists, mathematical specialists, engineering and science technicians, and computer specialists. In Utah, these occupations accounted for 24,600 jobs in 1984 and 3.8 percent of the total jobs. Employment in High Tech occupations is projected to grow by 6,600 jobs to 31,200 in 1989. These 6,600 new jobs equate to a 27 percent increase over the five year period — nearly twice the 14 percent increase in employment expected for all occupations. Even with this rapid growth, High Tech occupations will still represent only 4.2 percent of total jobs in 1989. Of the High Tech occupations, engineers, engineering and science technicians, and computer specialists will offer the best employment prospects.

High Tech Industries

The developers and manufacturers of High Tech products are generally considered as High Tech industries These manufacturing industries include: office computing and accounting machines; electrical and electronic equipment; aircraft/aerospace and parts; and measuring, analyzing and controlling equipment. These four industries accounted for 27,700 jobs in 1984, or 4.3 percent of total employment. By 1989, employment in these High Tech Industries will grow by over 6,300 jobs to 34,000. This growth represents a 23 percent increase over the five year period, which is considerably more than the 14.2 percent growth figure for all industries. Like High Tech occupations, High Tech industries are rapidly growing but still will account for only a small proportion of total jobs in Utah (see chart).

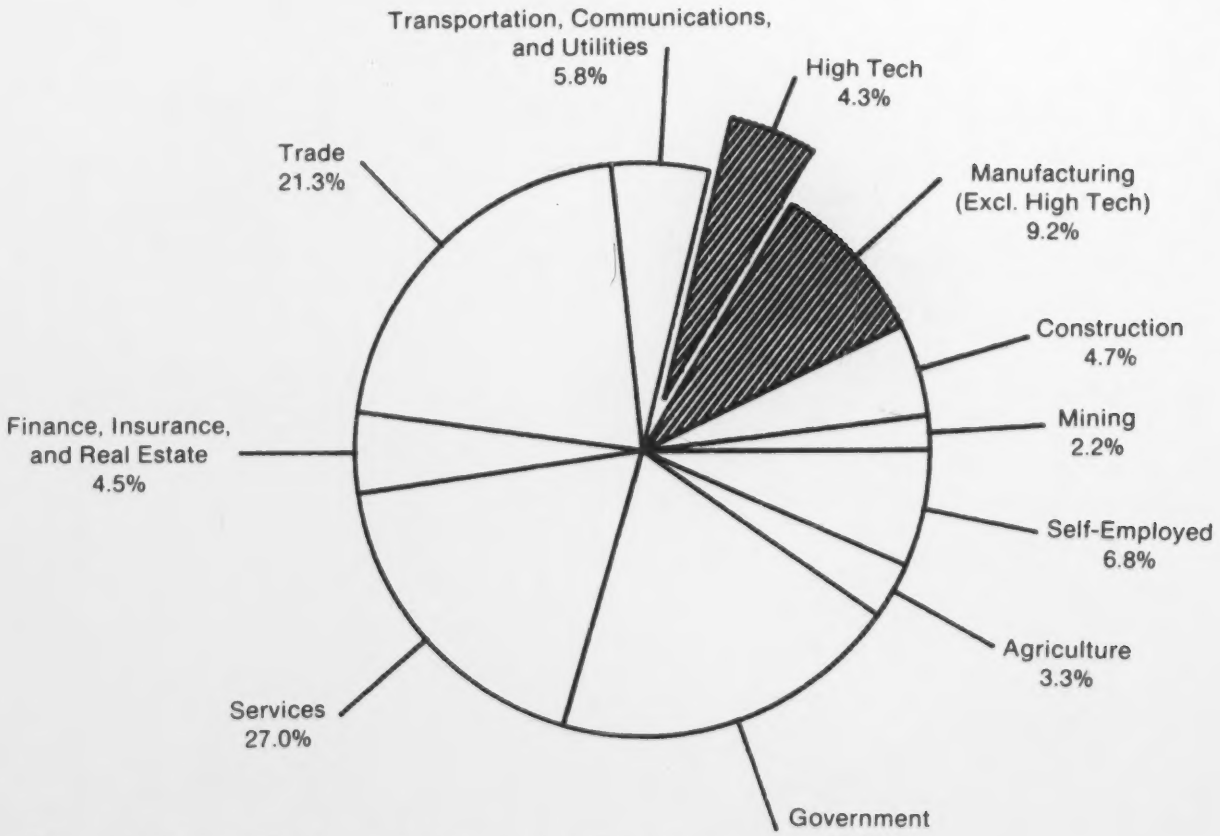
Many of the jobs in High Tech industries are not in High Tech occupations. For example, in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment only about 13 percent of all jobs in the industry fall under the High Tech occupation umbrella. Over 40 percent of the jobs in this industry are in semi-skilled production and assembly line occupations that do not require the extensive levels of High Tech formal training.

Real Impact of High Tech

Although High Tech industries and occupations account for a small number of jobs, their overall impact on the labor market is significant. High Tech products affect the way we live and work. The increased use of High Tech, primarily through computers, has changed our way of life. To some degree High Tech complicates our work by increasing the variety, timeliness, and amount of information available, but at the same time it makes many tasks and functions easier or more convenient. High Tech enables substantial productivity increases and also adds new dimensions to existing occupational requirements. For example, with the introduction of word processing equipment, the job requirements for secretary take on a new dimension. In addition to the regular duties of dictation, typing, filing, and knowledge of information flow, the secretary may now operate a word processor. The job title is still secretary but the word processor adds a new dimension to the job that increases productivity. This is one example of how High Tech changes our way of working and living.

Nearly all economic activity is affected by new computer technology. Prime examples include the health care field where tremendous advancements have been made, and the use of computer assisted design (CAD) and computer assisted manufacturing (CAM). Thus, the real impact of High Tech is felt not by just High Tech occupations or industries, but in all our work and leisure activities.

HIGH TECH SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH — 1984



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, March 1985.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1985(f)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(p)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(r)	Dec. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	743,300	697,400	6.6	742,000	695,000	6.8	734,600	692,500	6.1
Employed	691,000	643,000	7.5	687,000	637,600	7.7	687,300	639,700	7.4
Unemployed	52,400	54,400	—3.7	55,000	57,400	—4.2	47,300	52,800	—10.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	7.8	—	7.4	8.3	—	6.4	7.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.3	7.0	—	6.7	7.5	—	6.3	7.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Feb. 1985(f)	Feb. 1984	% Change	Jan. 1985(p)	Jan. 1984	% Change	Dec. 1984(r)	Dec. 1983	% Change
Total	614,200	579,900	5.9	611,100	576,300	6.0	620,400	588,300	5.5
Mining	11,500	13,900	—17.3	11,500	14,200	—19.0	11,900	14,600	—18.5
Metal Mining	3,200	5,200	—38.5	3,200	5,500	—41.8	3,200	5,600	—42.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,900	3,000	—3.3	2,800	3,000	—6.7	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	5,400	5,700	—5.3	5,500	5,800	—5.2	5,800	6,100	—4.9
Contract Construction	33,200	27,300	21.6	33,200	27,000	23.0	36,200	30,200	19.9
Manufacturing	96,400	90,600	6.4	95,300	89,300	6.7	96,000	90,400	6.2
Durable Goods	68,800	63,400	8.5	68,100	62,500	9.0	68,100	62,900	8.3
Primary Metals	5,300	5,800	—8.6	5,300	5,800	—8.6	5,300	5,800	—8.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,600	20,200	6.9	21,600	20,000	8.0	21,600	19,700	9.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10,200	9,000	13.3	10,100	8,900	13.5	10,200	8,800	15.9
Transportation Equipment	13,900	12,100	14.9	13,600	11,700	16.2	13,500	11,900	13.4
Other Durable Goods	17,800	16,300	9.2	17,500	16,000	9.4	17,600	16,600	6.0
Non-Durable Goods	27,600	27,200	1.5	27,200	26,800	1.5	27,900	27,500	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	8,800	8,400	4.8	8,500	8,100	4.9	9,100	8,900	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	6,400	6,600	—3.0	6,300	6,600	—4.5	6,400	6,600	—3.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,800	3,700	2.7	3,800	3,700	2.7	3,800	3,500	8.6
Other Non-Durable Goods	8,600	8,500	1.2	8,600	8,400	2.4	8,800	8,500	3.5
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36,300	36,300	—	36,300	36,300	—	36,500	37,100	—1.6
Railroad Transportation	3,800	4,000	—5.0	3,800	4,000	—5.0	3,900	4,000	—2.5
Other Transportation	16,200	15,900	1.9	16,200	15,900	1.9	16,300	16,200	0.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,300	16,400	—0.6	16,300	16,400	—0.6	16,300	16,800	—3.0
Trade	143,900	133,900	7.5	144,500	134,700	7.3	149,900	141,600	5.9
Wholesale Trade	35,500	33,900	4.7	35,100	33,600	4.5	35,700	34,900	2.3
Retail Trade	108,400	100,000	8.4	109,600	101,100	8.4	114,200	106,700	7.0
Building Materials	5,300	4,700	12.8	5,400	4,800	12.5	5,500	5,100	7.8
Food Stores	19,000	17,300	9.8	19,000	17,300	9.8	19,200	17,400	10.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13,200	11,800	11.9	13,100	11,700	12.0	13,000	11,600	12.1
Eating & Drinking Places	33,100	30,600	8.2	32,800	30,100	9.0	33,800	31,100	8.7
Other Retail	37,800	35,600	6.2	39,100	37,200	5.1	42,600	41,600	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30,500	28,800	5.9	30,400	28,600	6.3	30,400	28,700	5.9
Services	127,600	117,400	8.7	126,700	116,200	9.0	126,200	115,800	9.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,400	8,800	6.8	9,300	8,700	6.9	9,400	8,700	8.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	43,400	37,800	14.8	43,000	37,300	15.3	42,400	36,600	15.8
Medical & Other Health Services	32,500	30,900	5.2	32,400	30,800	5.2	32,500	31,100	4.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	30,300	29,400	3.1	30,100	29,000	3.8	30,000	29,100	3.1
Other Services	12,000	10,400	15.4	11,900	10,300	15.5	11,900	10,500	13.3
Government	134,800	131,800	2.3	133,100	130,000	2.4	133,300	129,900	2.6
Federal Government	38,000	36,700	3.5	37,800	36,400	3.8	37,400	36,300	3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	22,900	22,300	2.7	22,900	22,200	3.2	22,800	22,300	2.2
Other Federal Government	15,100	14,400	4.9	14,900	14,200	4.9	14,600	14,000	4.3
State Government	36,100	36,100	0.0	35,400	35,100	0.9	35,600	35,000	1.7
State Education	20,500	20,500	0.0	19,900	19,700	1.0	19,800	19,500	1.5
Other State Government	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,600	15,500	0.6	15,800	15,500	1.9
Local Government	60,700	59,000	2.9	59,900	58,400	2.6	60,300	58,500	3.1
Local Education	39,000	37,800	3.2	38,200	37,300	2.4	38,500	37,400	2.9
Other Local Government	21,700	21,200	2.4	21,600	21,100	2.4	21,800	21,100	3.3
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '85 (f)	Feb. '84	Percent Change	Jan. '85 (p)	Dec. '84 (r)	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**754.3**	708.4	6.5	753.7	734.6	732.1	728.8	728.4	727.1	721.9	719.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**706.8**	658.8	7.3	703.0	688.2	685.2	681.4	681.3	680.9	676.0	676.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**47.6**	49.6	—4.0	50.7	46.4	46.9	47.5	47.1	46.2	46.0	42.6
Unemployment Rate	**6.3**	7.0	—	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**624.4**	588.9	6.0	622.4	614.5	614.1	610.3	606.5	605.8	601.6	600.6
Mining	**11.6**	14.1	—17.7	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.5	13.5
Contract Construction	**39.5**	32.4	21.9	38.9	36.6	36.7	36.9	36.7	36.4	35.2	34.3
Manufacturing	**97.8**	92.0	6.3	96.6	95.4	95.7	95.5	95.0	95.1	94.5	94.3
Durable Goods	**69.7**	64.2	8.6	68.9	67.8	67.9	68.1	67.9	67.9	67.2	66.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.1**	27.8	1.1	27.7	27.6	27.8	27.4	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.5
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.1**	37.1	0.0	37.3	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.1	36.0
Trade	**147.5**	137.3	7.4	146.9	143.7	144.0	143.2	142.5	142.6	142.5	141.3
Wholesale	**36.0**	34.4	4.6	35.6	35.4	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.1	34.8	34.6
Retail	**111.5**	102.9	8.4	111.3	108.3	108.7	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.7	106.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**30.6**	28.9	5.9	30.6	30.3	30.5	30.3	30.0	30.2	30.0	30.0
Services	**127.3**	117.2	8.6	127.7	126.1	125.5	123.8	123.1	122.5	121.5	121.0
Government	**133.0**	129.9	2.4	132.9	133.9	133.3	133.2	131.2	130.9	130.3	130.2
Federal	**38.3**	37.0	3.5	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.1	36.8
State	**34.9**	34.8	0.3	34.6	35.2	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.0	35.4	35.0
Local	**59.8**	58.1	2.9	59.8	60.2	59.5	59.4	58.4	58.5	57.8	58.4

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, JANUARY 1985
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1985(p)	% Change from Jan. '84	Percent Distribution	Jan. 1985(p)	% Change from Jan. '84	Percent Distribution	Jan. 1985(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	**353.9**	5.9	100.0	**257.2**	7.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**10.8**	—18.8	3.1	**0.7**	—22.2	0.3	**9.1**	79.1
Contract Construction	**30.2**	21.8	8.5	**3.0**	36.4	1.2	**26.4**	79.5
Manufacturing	**65.8**	7.3	18.6	**29.5**	5.4	11.5	**62.3**	65.4
Durable Goods	**49.7**	9.0	14.0	**18.4**	8.9	7.2	**43.6**	64.0
Nondurable Goods	**16.1**	2.5	4.5	**11.1**	0.0	4.3	**18.7**	68.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.2**	—0.8	7.1	**11.1**	1.8	4.3	**25.6**	70.5
Total Trade	**76.9**	2.9	21.7	**67.6**	12.7	26.3	**129.3**	89.5
Wholesale Trade	**25.9**	1.6	7.3	**9.2**	13.6	3.6	**30.0**	85.5
Retail Trade	**51.0**	4.1	14.4	**58.4**	12.7	22.7	**99.3**	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.7**	0.0	3.3	**18.7**	10.7	7.3	**23.8**	78.3
Services	**61.5**	10.6	17.4	**65.2**	7.6	25.3	**96.1**	75.8
Total Government	**71.7**	2.1	20.3	**61.4**	2.7	23.9	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	2.2	6.7	**14.1**	6.8	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.1**	1.9	4.5	**6.8**	6.2	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**7.6**	2.7	2.1	**7.3**	7.4	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.0**	0.6	4.8	**18.4**	1.1	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.2**	0.0	3.2	**8.7**	2.4	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.8**	3.5	1.6	**9.7**	0.0	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.0**	3.3	8.8	**28.9**	1.8	11.2	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.1**	1.9	4.5	**22.1**	2.8	8.6	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.9**	4.2	4.3	**6.8**	—1.4	2.6	**NA**	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '85(f)	Feb. '84	% Chg.	Jan. '85(p)	Dec.'84(r)	Feb. '85(f)	Feb. '84	% Chg.	Jan.'85(p)	Dec.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490,300**	459,400	6.7	491,500	488,000	**95,200**	88,200	7.9	94,200	93,400
Employed	**459,200**	427,100	7.5	458,900	459,100	**88,000**	80,700	9.0	86,800	87,000
Unemployed	**31,100**	32,300	—3.7	32,600	28,800	**7,200**	7,400	—2.7	7,300	6,400
Percent of Labor Force	**6.3**	7.0	—	6.6	5.9	**7.6**	8.4	—	7.8	6.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**436,200**	411,400	6.0	434,500	440,800	**70,600**	65,900	7.1	70,200	72,200
Mining	**4,000**	5,900	—32.2	4,000	4,000	**200**	100	100.0	200	200
Contract Construction	**22,500**	18,000	25.0	22,100	24,000	**3,000**	2,400	25.0	2,900	3,500
Manufacturing	**66,700**	62,400	6.9	66,600	66,700	**12,600**	11,900	5.9	12,500	12,600
Durable Goods	**48,900**	45,000	8.7	49,000	49,200	**9,300**	8,600	8.1	9,300	9,200
Nondurable Goods	**17,800**	17,400	2.3	17,500	17,500	**3,300**	3,300	0.0	3,300	3,300
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28,900**	29,000	—0.3	29,100	29,100	**2,100**	2,100	0.0	2,200	2,300
Total Trade	**107,100**	99,800	7.3	107,800	111,800	**14,200**	13,200	7.6	14,300	15,100
Wholesale Trade	**30,700**	29,300	4.8	30,400	30,900	**1,700**	1,600	6.2	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	**76,400**	70,600	8.2	77,500	80,900	**12,500**	11,500	8.7	12,700	13,400
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**24,800**	23,400	6.0	24,800	25,000	**2,200**	2,000	10.0	2,100	2,100
Services	**86,800**	79,800	8.8	86,200	86,100	**24,100**	22,200	8.6	23,800	24,000
Total Government	**95,400**	93,000	2.6	94,000	94,000	**12,200**	12,000	1.7	12,100	12,400

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
Note: The current month's figures are forecast; the previous month's are preliminary. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'85(f)	Jan.'85(p)	Dec.'84(r)	Feb.'84	Feb.'85(f)	Feb.'84	% Change	Feb.'85(f)	Feb.'84	% Change
State Total	**7.0**	7.4	6.4	7.8	**743,300**	697,400	6.6	**614,200**	580,000	5.9
Bear River	**5.9**	6.1	6.3	6.2	**49,060**	46,510	5.5	**35,580**	34,020	4.6
Box Elder	**4.9**	5.7	7.3	5.2	**18,900**	17,960	5.2	**13,180**	12,570	4.9
Cache	**6.6**	6.4	5.8	6.8	**29,420**	27,730	6.1	**22,060**	21,050	4.8
Rich	**5.7**	3.1	2.3	5.0	**740**	820	—9.8	**340**	390	—12.8
Wasatch Front	**6.3**	6.6	5.9	7.0	**490,260**	459,420	6.7	**436,220**	411,430	6.0
North	**5.9**	6.2	5.5	7.2	**154,320**	145,500	6.1	**105,530**	98,800	6.8
Davis	**4.7**	4.9	4.2	5.7	**75,710**	72,480	4.5	**49,730**	46,490	7.0
Morgan	**7.7**	7.5	3.1	4.0	**2,050**	1,970	4.1	**920**	900	2.2
Weber	**7.0**	7.3	6.8	8.8	**76,560**	71,040	7.8	**54,870**	51,410	6.7
South	**6.6**	6.9	6.1	7.0	**335,930**	313,920	7.0	**330,690**	312,640	5.8
Salt Lake	**6.5**	6.8	6.1	6.9	**326,080**	304,500	7.1	**320,580**	302,940	5.8
Tooele	**7.3**	7.6	6.4	7.9	**9,850**	9,402	4.6	**10,110**	9,700	4.2
Mountainlands	**7.5**	7.8	6.9	8.4	**109,360**	101,220	8.0	**79,650**	74,290	7.2
Summit	**4.7**	5.7	5.2	5.5	**11,200**	10,190	9.9	**7,100**	6,570	8.1
Utah	**7.6**	7.8	6.8	8.4	**95,190**	88,160	8.0	**70,560**	65,850	7.2
Wasatch	**17.7**	17.0	15.2	20.0	**2,970**	2,880	3.1	**1,990**	1,870	6.4
Central	**11.4**	13.2	8.9	11.9	**27,150**	24,340	11.5	**16,100**	14,480	11.2
Juab	**26.5**	27.2	22.1	17.2	**2,190**	2,010	9.0	**1,370**	1,440	—4.9
Millard	**5.8**	7.8	6.2	7.7	**8,880**	7,090	25.2	**5,360**	4,140	29.5
Piute	**16.9**	18.5	16.7	15.7	**430**	410	4.9	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**16.2**	17.9	9.8	16.4	**6,610**	6,280	5.3	**3,740**	3,560	5.1
Sevier	**8.9**	10.8	6.9	9.7	**8,210**	7,710	6.5	**5,070**	4,790	5.8
Wayne	**15.5**	14.8	9.9	18.0	**820**	830	—1.2	**360**	360	0.0
Southwestern	**8.0**	9.0	7.2	9.8	**26,380**	24,540	7.5	**17,820**	16,620	7.2
Beaver	**6.4**	9.3	8.4	12.8	**2,100**	1,970	6.6	**1,260**	1,110	13.5
Garfield	**20.9**	24.0	18.0	27.0	**1,580**	1,650	—4.2	**1,020**	990	3.0
Iron	**7.0**	7.5	6.5	6.6	**8,640**	8,200	5.4	**6,400**	6,200	3.2
Kane	**16.6**	18.1	11.8	21.2	**1,700**	1,660	2.4	**930**	880	5.7
Washington	**6.2**	6.6	5.3	7.4	**12,370**	11,060	11.8	**8,190**	7,440	10.1
Uintah Basin	**10.6**	9.9	7.0	10.5	**18,720**	17,990	4.1	**12,870**	12,550	2.5
Daggett	**4.1**	1.9	1.1	5.8	**240**	240	0.0	**200**	200	0.0
Duchesne	**12.6**	11.2	8.4	11.2	**6,840**	6,930	—1.3	**4,170**	4,410	—5.4
Uintah	**9.6**	9.3	6.4	10.2	**11,640**	10,820	7.6	**8,490**	7,950	6.8
Southeastern	**12.9**	14.9	11.8	15.1	**22,410**	23,420	—4.3	**15,930**	16,560	—3.8
Carbon	**10.6**	13.0	10.2	14.4	**9,990**	10,150	—1.6	**7,620**	7,520	1.3
Emery	**15.2**	16.9	12.2	15.2	**5,600**	6,170	—9.2	**3,520**	4,040	—12.9
Grand	**21.2**	20.9	16.7	19.4	**3,070**	3,180	—3.5	**2,070**	2,240	—7.6
San Juan	**9.0**	11.4	11.5	13.1	**3,740**	3,910	—4.3	**2,720**	2,760	—1.4

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec.(r) 1984	Jan. 1984
MINING	$495.79	$507.60	$556.42	39.6	40.0	43.1	$12.52	$12.69	$12.91
MANUFACTURING	351.75	357.11	349.76	40.2	41.0	41.1	8.75	8.71	8.51
Durable Goods	368.11	370.77	351.05	41.5	41.8	41.3	8.87	8.87	8.50
Nondurable Goods	308.02	318.06	345.02	36.8	38.6	40.4	8.37	8.24	8.54
TRADE	230.33	235.84	226.30	31.0	32.0	31.0	7.43	7.37	7.30
Wholesale Trade	357.33	369.31	355.39	37.3	37.8	36.6	9.58	9.77	9.71
Retail Trade	183.04	187.47	175.68	28.6	29.9	28.8	6.40	6.27	6.10
AVERAGE	309.67	320.04	315.24	34.6	35.6	35.5	8.95	8.99	8.88

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. (p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984	Jan. (p) 1985	Dec. (r) 1984	Jan. 1984
MINING	$540.57	$536.11	$552.32	43.7	44.9	43.8	$12.37	$11.94	$12.61
Metal Mining	523.15	518.02	572.18	37.8	38.4	42.7	13.84	13.49	13.40
Bituminous Coal Mining	574.08	576.91	571.21	36.8	37.1	36.9	15.60	15.55	15.48
MANUFACTURING	357.20	365.52	359.79	38.7	40.3	40.7	9.23	9.07	8.84
Durable Goods	380.02	386.88	375.99	40.6	41.6	41.5	9.36	9.30	9.06
Primary Metal Industries	549.53	544.24	561.79	40.2	39.9	41.8	13.67	13.64	13.44
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	341.54	365.89	355.52	41.1	43.3	40.4	8.31	8.45	8.80
Transportation Equipment	479.35	519.60	479.98	40.9	43.3	44.9	11.72	12.00	10.69
Nondurable Goods	303.35	313.50	322.43	34.2	37.1	38.8	8.87	8.45	8.31
Food & Kindred Products	287.92	303.80	326.98	35.9	38.8	41.6	8.02	7.83	7.86
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	591.84	548.69	549.56	44.6	42.6	44.0	13.27	12.88	12.49
AVERAGE	311.78	320.88	317.50	34.0	35.3	35.2	9.17	9.09	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Feb. '85	Preliminary Jan. '85	Final Dec. '84	Final Feb. '84	Final Jan. '84
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,190	6,963	6,289	8,692	8,418
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,400	5,127	5,023	3,701	3,509
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	12,590	12,090	11,312	12,393	11,927
Number of New Applications for Jobs	4,100	4,309	5,916	7,318	8,386
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,670	5,121	5,111	7,180	6,477
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,127	2,918	2,879	1,672	2,695
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	19,809	21,251	15,364	18,328	20,949
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.72	3.92	2.86	3.58	4.02
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,410,000	$10,065,248	$6,403,206	$8,379,513	$8,386,550

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

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Item	Index					Percent Change			
	Jan. '85	Dec. '84	Nov. '84	Oct. '84	Jan. '84	From Last Month	Jan. '84 to Jan. '85	Dec. '83 to Dec. '84	Nov. '83 to Nov. '84	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**316.1**	315.5	315.3	315.3	305.2	**0.2**	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.2
Food and Beverages	**299.3**	297.2	296.3	296.6	291.6	**0.7**	2.6	3.7	3.9	3.8
Food at Home	**296.1**	293.2	292.4	293.4	290.2	**1.0**	2.0	3.6	3.9	3.9
Housing	**342.0**	341.2	340.9	341.2	329.2	**0.2**	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.4
Rent Residential	**257.1**	256.1	254.8	253.8	242.9	**0.4**	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6
Fuel and Other Util.	**387.7**	386.0	387.5	392.4	376.0	**0.4**	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
Medical Care	**391.1**	388.5	387.5	385.5	369.5	**0.7**	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	**199.8**	203.2	205.2	205.7	196.4	**—1.7**	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Transportation	**314.7**	315.8	316.1	315.5	306.0	**—0.3**	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4
Gasoline	**356.8**	365.7	369.2	370.3	370.3	**—1.4**	—1.6	—0.5	—2.4	—3.2
Energy[2]	**414.5**	418.9	421.8	426.7	416.7	**—1.1**	—0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**309.8**	309.9	310.4	309.4	308.0	**—0.0**	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.1
Finished Goods	**292.7**	292.4	292.3	291.6	288.7	**0.1**	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.7
Intermediate Materials	**319.6**	319.8	320.5	319.9	317.0	**—0.1**	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.2
Crude Materials	**319.4**	323.1	323.7	320.0	336.0	**—1.1**	—4.9	—3.1	—0.1	—2.8

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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